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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. NO. 12.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

STRASBURG SURRENDERS,

With the Honors of War.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

Movement of Troops and Munitions Southward.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF MONTMEDY.

Only a Brief Resistance Made.

A Short Armistice Granted at Mezieres for the Removal of the Wounded.

Country Around Paris Devastated.

The Gardes Mobile Deserting in Crowds.

Bazaine Well Prepared for a Siege.

Meeting of the French Ministry.

Resistance to the Last Determined Upon.

Detailed Statement of Men and Material Captured by the Germans Since the Beginning of the War.

Account of Bazaine's Efforts to Cut His Way Out of Metz.

Display of Stubborn Determination on Both Sides.

Attempt to Supply the Garrison With Provisions.

The Pope to Leave Rome as Soon as the Result of the Plebiscitum is Ascertained.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET OCTOBER 12TH.

PRUSSIA.

Strasburg Surrenders with the Honors of War.

CARLSRUHE, September 28.—The fall of Strasburg has been announced here by a dispatch from the besieging corps surrounding that city, and has created the greatest excitement. A triumphal procession will be organized. The city is becoming animated. The accounts state that the walls of Strasburg and great breaches battered through them, and that the Prussians, before storming, entered into a parley, which resulted in the honorable render of the garrison under General Ulrich with the honors of war.

The United States Government Censured.

BERLIN, September 28.—The *North German Gazette*, semi-official organ of the Prussian government, this morning contains a warm article censuring the United States government for its prompt action in recognizing the new French Republic.

Surrender of Strasburg—Official.

King William's dispatch to Queen Augusta announcing the capitulation of Strasburg at eleven o'clock last evening was made public here at noon. Other dispatches say the city surrendered at five o'clock.

Activity of the Russians.

BERLIN, September 28.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg report the arrival of troops and movement of military stores southward assuming a serious phrase, and appearances denote that the Government is rapidly preparing for grand movements. Russia has given orders only be collected. Russia has given orders to prepare the ammunition wagons for immediate use. Fourteen trains are dispatched daily over the railroad which runs from Moscow on the Seine, two hundred and ninety miles southwest of Moscow. Immense trains of stores are being sent south daily upon various routes.

Thiers Ridiculed.

BERLIN, September 28.—The idea broached by M. Thiers, at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, is ridiculed on all hands.

17,000 Men Surrendered at Strasburg.

MUNDELHEIM, September 28.—The surrender of Strasburg was announced to the troops this morning by Col. Leezizi-zi. By this surrender 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms. At eight o'clock the place will be occupied by the besiegers.

The New Regime for Alsace and Lorraine.

(Special to the Herald.)

BERLIN, September 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine, as German federal provinces, under the administration of the Federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. All present French inhabitants will not be subjected to military burthens.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiations of Delbruck.

The large force released by the capitulation of Strasburg will be employed in clearing Upper Alsace of franc-tireurs. It is semi officially stated in the *Provincial Correspondence* that all Germany will heartily welcome Strasburg, now won back to her.

ENGLAND.

Armistice Granted.

LONDON, September 28.—An armistice of forty-eight hours was concluded at Mezieres on Monday for the removal of the wounded.

Distribution of Honors.

At the grand parade of the Prussians in the court yard at Versailles, yesterday, the Crown Prince was standing under the statue of Louis XIV distributing honors to soldiers who had distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

Duke of Wurtemburg Wounded.

The Duke of Wurtemburg was wounded in the engagement at the outposts of St. Cloud.

Rooming Publication.

All the Democratic papers in France which were suppressed under the Empire have resumed publication.

The mob at Nantes removed the statue of Billault from the principal square of the city a few days ago, but instead of throwing it down and smashing it, they packed it up and considerately sent it to his family.

Returning to Their Homes.

People residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their homes since the siege has been driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The Inconsistency of France.

The *Times* of this morning says: "France may be considered noble and heroic in refusing to cede one territory to Germany, but it is rather inconsistent with her constant avidity in seizing the territory of others."

Country Devastated.

The region around Paris for twenty kilometres from the walls is depopulated and devastated. A few courageous shop-keepers alone remain in the villages, tempted by enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on St. Cloud, recently, killing and wounding several of the French soldiers.

Germans Erecting Batteries.

The Prussians are erecting batteries at Sevres. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort D'Issy, while they were at their work.

Russia Preparing for War.

LONDON, September 28,—The reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the south has been mobilized and late movements toward the Turkish border are ominous.

English Intervention.

LONDON, September 28.—The British Cabinet will meet Friday to consider the question of intervention.

Naval Engagements.

The Prussian corvette Bertha was sunk in the mouth Ems after a protracted engagement with four Prussian frigates.

Interview Between Prim and Olozaga.

London, September 28.—A Madrid correspondent writes under the date of September 26th: An interview has taken place between Olozaga and General Prim, in the presence of Sagasta. After Olozaga explained the true situation of affairs Prim said: "Why did you recognize the Provisional Government without order?" Olozaga replied: "I always had great sympathy for France, with which Spain is bound by its geographical position and race, and I recognized it without instructions. What is done is done, and it is for you to approve or repudiate

—to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but this single act, I should not think it useless. My country awaits your decision. My residence is at Vico." Subsequently Olozaga breakfasted with the Regent, urged the recognition, and triumphed over Prim.

Fugitives from Mezieres and Charleville.

LONDON, September 28.—The citizens of Mezieres and Charleville are fugitives. Many of them have been welcomed by Belgium. The cause of the hegira is the threatened bombardment of those towns.

The question of Italian unity will be the subject of the plebiscitum ordered in Italy.

Polish Sympathy with France.

The troops in Poland are reported strength in consequence of the sympathy of the Poles with France.

Recalled to the Frontier.

It is reported that the Belgian militia has been recalled to the frontier.

Advices from Tours

Represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and troops in Paris, but impartial observers do not support these statements.

Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unconcerned by the Prussian troops, and large bodies are moving up from the South. The English journals are filled with reports of the military movements in different parts of France.

Bismarck's Demands.

The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says France vainly hopes to convert a defeat into victory, and further carnage would therefore be vain and impious. Count Bismarck demands, first, of the French Government, responsibility; France refusing that must take the consequence.

Rejoicing in Germany over the Capture of Strasburg.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasburg.

The New Roman Government

Announces an appropriation of fifty millions to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is boundless, and the plebiscitum is expected to be unanimous. The Pope will probably leave Rome as soon as the result is declared. Parliament will meet on the 12th proximo to ratify the plebiscitum, and on the 8th the King will make his entry into Rome and night at Quirnal.

Effect of the Fall of Strasburg.

LONDON, September 28.—The fall of Strasburg is considered to make but little difference in the question as to the power of resistance of France. Everything turns on the ability of Paris to defend itself three months. That time gained, the Prussians will never retain a foot in French territory. The whole country is rising to arms.

Thiers's Offer to Russia.

The statement in the London *Times* to day that Thiers is authorized to offer the Russian Government full latitude of movement in the East as the price of intervention in the Franco-Prussian war is utterly unfounded. Were Russia so disposed, she requires no consent from France, who is now beaten and powerless.

Prussian Occupation of Orleans—Removal of the Seat of Government.

The Prussian occupation of Orleans renders the removal of the seat of government imperative. It is doubtful whether it will go to Toulouse there are objections, suggested by Prim's continued negotiations with Bismarck and its contiguity to the Spanish frontier.

Prussian Canards—Napoleon Invited to Settle in Ireland.

Ferrieres has become a manufactory for Prussian canards for French Departmental consumption of this character: The alleged shooting of two fisher folk, and the disappearance of orders; the ex-Empress has taken a fine house and grounds at Chesterhurst, Kent, and Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, manages her affairs.

The Irish *Times* suggests that the Emperor and family be invited to settle in Ireland.

Fighting East of Metz—No Advantage Gained by the French—The United States Censured for Recognizing the French Republic.

LONDON, September 28.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 27th that on the 23d and 24th there was fighting of considerable severity to the east of Metz, in which the First Corps and Thirteenth Division were engaged. No ground was gained by the French.

The remedy is reported semi-officially to have been taken.

The *North German Gazette* censures the United States for the recognition of the French Republic.

Offenbach Expelled from Paris.

LONDON, September 28.—Offenbach, the Opera Bouffe composer, has been expelled from France as a German. He is now in Madrid, where, at a performance of the Grand Duchesse, he received an ovation from the audience.

Statement of German Captures During the War.

Special to the Tribune.)

LONDON, September 28.—The *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Berlin on the 26th, says: The official statement of the German captures thus far, not including Laon, from the 2d of August, on which day Sarlouis was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, are as follows: At Saarbruck the French lost six officers and 67 privates; at Weissenburg, 30 officers and 1,000 men were made prisoners, four mitrailleuses, 22 cannon, 51 army wagons and carriages of all kinds were captured; at Woerth the Germans made 6,000 prisoners, besides a large number killed, and took two eagles, six mitrailleurs, thirty-five guns, forty-two wagons and carriages, two hundred horses, baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two ambulance trains, with surgeons. On same day the French loss at Speiches and during the days following those battles in engagements at Rocheacfer and Saarguemines, two hundred and fifty prisoners, four guns, a pontoon train, a tented camp and two magazine containing 10,000 woo.en blankets and 40,000 cions of rice, coffee and sugar, and also two ambulance trains, with surgeons. The

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

A BILL was put through the last Legislature creating the office of special detective for Allegheny county, at a salary of $800 per annum. This was done, we are told, in the interest of "justice and humanity." Do the tax-payers believe it?

THE fees of the Coroner's office have been increased since 1865, over $2,500. The act by which this was done was passed in 1867, and "relates to fees of Coroner in Allegheny county" alone. Was this *special* or general legislation?

THE "organ" on Monday asserted that "the county tax, up to 1870, had not been increased at all." Yesterday it published Mr. LAMBERT'S statement, showing that the increase in the ordinary county expenditures, from 1864 to 1869, was $83,350 27. And this increase, be it remembered, does not include the large sums collected for the Work-house and Court-house improvements.

THE Indexing Job, which will cost the county at least $30,000, has not yet entered into the financial accounts. It will require an assessment of nearly *one mill* to defray the whole cost. The tax payers may therefore look out for an additional half mill next year for this purpose, and the year following another half mill. Will the "organ" deny that this job is the result of *special* legislation?

WHEN the "Regulars" nominated their ticket we put the question, What would they do with it? To-day they are putting the question to themselves. Elect it they cannot. The only thing they can do with any credit is to withdraw it. And it does not surprise us that such a course should be urged by some of the more discreet of the leaders as the best way of getting out of a bad business.

WHY cannot Contoller LAMBERT, whose business it is to look after such matters, be trusted to make contracts for the improvement of the court house, and for the indexing of the county records? Would not the interests of the tax-payers be safe in his hands? Everybody endorses the declaration of the "organ," that "no one dare charge him with corruption." Then why not allow the County Controller to control the affairs of the county?

MR. WALTON in his speech Tuesday evening made the statement that Mr. ROBB, one of the Legislative candidates on the "Regular" ticket, had offered for "a consideration" to retire from the field in behalf of WALTON. It is useless to say that the offer was rejected. People will have their own ideas about such an offer, but there will not be much disagreement that it was extremely foolish in Mr. ROBB by assailing Mr. WALTON as he did at Temperanceville, to provoke the exposure.

THE assessed valuation of Allegheny county has been increased since 1864 from $28,000,000 to $41,000,00—or about forty-two per cent.—and yet there has been no diminution in the millage levied for county purposes. While the millage should be going down under the increased valuation, it is *actually going up*. In 1864 it was ten mills on $28,000,000. It is now twelve mills on $41,000,000, with four mills additional for extraordinary improvements, making under authority of special legislation. Next year it will be still higher!

THE Sheriff of Allegheny county, since 1866, receives one dollar for each juror summoned, instead of twenty-five cents each—the fee formerly paid. The act relates "to jurors in Allegheny county," and nowhere else. If this is not *special legislation*, what is it? It enables the Sheriff to take $4,000 annually out of the county treasury, instead of $1,000. Did the people ask for this enormous increase in the fees of an officer already overpaid, or did "a corrupt Ring" manage the business? The "organ" can answer.

THE "Regular" managers very generally give up NEGLEY, and I admit that the contest is between FREW and HOPKINS. It is understood, also, that the General is strongly advised to get out of the field, as the only course he can pursue with consistency. In a straight pull between him and HOPKINS he would fall. As a natural consequence those who have adhered to NEGLEY under the belief that the contest was between him and HOPKINS are abandoning him for FREW. The General is scudding under bare poles with the signal of distress flying.

IF it was right and consistent for the Chairman of the "Regular" Committee, with eleven thousand other Republicans, last fall to support the independent candidate against the "Regular" Republican nominee for Commissioner, when there existed hardly the possibility of electing him, why is it not equally so for a much greater number to support a clean, straight out independent Republican ticket this Fall, when there is every probability of electing it, and when equally as strong if not much stronger reasons exist for such a ticket? The cry of regularity had no terrors for him and the eleven thousand then, and we don't think it will greatly terrify anybody now. There *was* danger in letting in the Democrat, as the result proved, but no such danger exists now. The experience of last Fall only shows how to avoid such a result this time. If the several thousand Republicans who thought the Chairman was right, but, through fear, did not vote with him, had only voted their convictions the independent candidate would have been elected and had some thousands to spare. This Fall voters are going to follow their convictions, which will make all the difference in the world in the result.

THE "organ" says that every dollar [of county taxes] thus-far expended, has been wisely and properly paid out, without the slightest corruption, and under the dictates of common humanity and justice." Is it "wise and proper" to increase the fees of officers who are already overpaid—to allow the Sheriff *one dollar* for filling up a summons for each juror, when he was amply paid at *twenty-five cents*? Is it "wise and proper" to double the fees of the Coroner of Allegheny county, and give no more to dozens of other Coroners throughout the State? Is it "wise and proper" to pay the Sheriff $20,000 a year, the Clerk of the Courts $20,000 a year; the Prothonotary $20,000 a year; the Recorder $15,000 a year, and put the Judges off with a paltry $5,000? Are these things done "under the dictates of common humanity and justice?" Justice and humanity to the taxpayers of Allegheny county require that all fees shall be paid into the public treasury and reasonable salaries paid to office holders; that special legislation affecting the interests of private parties—especially jobbers and office holders—shall be forever abolished.

DO THE people want Reform? Are they ready to knuckle down to the office-holders' ring, and submit indefinitely to the evils of which they have so loudly and justly complained? Now is the time to settle the question. The Reform Movement has created the opportunity which we know thousands have so earnestly desired. Year after year complaints have gone up unheeded by the powers which have ruled the party and public affairs with equal tyranny and disregard of the general welfare. In the face of warnings and appeals, the Managers went blindly forward as they had ever done. They have set before the people a ticket composed of the old hacks who, should they be elected, will prove faithful, if to nothing else, to the Managers. If the people want no change, let them support the Managers' ticket. If there is no necessity for Reform, let the people say so, and end forever all attempts in this direction. If the people are content with things as they are, let the declaration be emphatic. But if Reform is needed, and if the people realize that a great moral and political duty is resting on them to improve the opportunity now presented, let them take a stand for private worth, public virtue and the general welfare. This is all there is in the Reform Movement? Could there be more?

THE *Tribune* manifests ignorance of the state of affairs in the XXII Congressional District, and lends itself to the wrong side when it presumes, as it does impliedly, that there it would be possible to elect NEGLEY even if FREW were not running. If it would state the case fairly; if it would say, what is the fact, that it is only by Republicans concentrating on FREW that HOPKINS can be defeated—a view of the case which they are fast coming to adopt. The *Tribune*, if it were better informed, would not talk about Republicans "throwing away their votes on the irregular candidate." The reproofs of that paper should be reserved for the "Regular" Managers who have set up a candidate whom there exists not the power anywhere to elect, and never did. But the *Tribune* should be consistent. No other paper has done so much to create a healthy sentiment concerning Rings, and shams of every description, and the necessity of putting them down whenever opportunity offers. The Republicans of Allegheny are simply putting the *Tribune's* teaching in practice. If it cannot help them, at the very least it should be half way consistent by saying nothing.

MORE very gratifying testimony as to the practical worth of the present Administration appears in the exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The gross receipts of the first three quarters of the year were $15,964,364 65, and the net receipts were $14,153,388 10, upon which basis the year's receipts would be $18,871,197 46, against $17,000 000 estimated, or an excess of 10 35-100 per cent. over the estimate made in 1868, under ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. The ordinary expenses for the three quarters were $16,949,981 15, upon which basis the year's expenses would be $22,599,974 92, against $24,540,413 00 estimated, or 7 9-10 per cent. less than the estimate. The total receipts for the year are to be increased by $700,000 for free mails, and indicate a deficiency of $3,028,777 46, to provide for which is an unexpended balance of $1,500,000 from the previous fiscal year, and an appropriation by Congress of $5,740,000 to meet this year's deficiency, which would leave undrawn at the year's end $4,211,221.54. That this remainder is likely to be increased rather than diminished by the fourth quarter's returns, appears from the fact that the receipts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, as compared with the receipts of the same quarters of the last fiscal year, show an increase of 11 41-100 per cent, or $1,532,928 82, while the expenditures for the same period show an increase of only 1 80 100 per cent., or $321,089.66. It appears from these statistics to be a rule in the Postal, as in all other Government departments under President GRANT to have the receipts exceed the estimates and the expenses fall below the estimates, a fact that the people will appreciate and reward.

WHY TWO TICKETS?

Early in June last nearly one thousand representative Republicans of Allegheny county put forth a call for a Convention to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The Convention discharged the duty by presenting a full ticket composed of capable, enlightened citizens, all tried Republicans, not one of whom desired a nomination; confessedly it is the best ticket presented to the electors of Allegheny county in many years, even if it was ever equalled.

The Convention had its origin in the universal conviction that the time had come for reforming numberless abuses—moral and political—which were oppressing the people and had become unendurable.

A month later another ticket was nominated styled "Regular," composed almost wholly of candidates that had been connected with the abuses to be reformed. The Managers of this convention were warned of the consequences of such a step—that the Reform ticket, being composed of tried Republicans of recognized capacity, and standing high for integrity, and representing the dominant sentiment of the people, another ticket was unnecessary, would promote schism and disappoint the just expectations of the people.

But the Managers refused to listen to reason, went blindly forward, rejected every overture and put up another ticket composed not of the "better men" they promised, but almost wholly of the men who had been connected with the abuses referred to.

The campaign went on. In the spirit of harmony, and with the traditional instinct so that Republicans might be brought into united action, the Reform Committee submitted to the so-called "Regular" Managers the proposition to submit all the candidates of both tickets to the Republicans of the county at a primary election, to be held on the first Saturday in October, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes to compose the sole Republican ticket, to which ticket the Reformers pledged a faithful support.

This reasonable proposition, made in the interest of harmony and the spirit of perfect fairness, *the "Regular" Managers rejected.* The resolution against harmony, because they had no faith in the people, and did not desire success except with candidates in their peculiar interest and selected at their dictation.

So the case stands to-day. What more could the Reformers do? What more could reasonably be asked of them? They showed their faith in the Republican masses by offering to submit the whole question to them. The proposition having been rejected, they still show their faith by going before the people in the campaign and submitting to them all the questions and the tickets at the election.

Who are the disorganizers? Who have acted in the spirit of concession and tried to harmonize the party? Above all, who are right in their principles and who have presented candidates most worthy of the support of the party?

The Reformers do not fear the result. They showed this by their offer to the "Regular" Managers. The people are with them. Their cause is gaining strength daily and hourly. They have the support of the strong men of the party. There is a deep-seated, conscientious conviction on the part of the whole public that the Reform Movement is right, that its candidates are most excellent. It is a saving movement for the Republican Party and its principles. It is right in principle, right in men, practicable and necessary, and *certain* of success.

COMPENSATION OF JURORS.

The "organ" justifies the increase of the pay of jurors, from one dollar to two dollars and a half per day, and says "no class of men in the community are more poorly paid." If serving as a juror was made a "profession" or business, as it is in danger of becoming under the present system, there might be some truth in the assertion. But it is the intention of the law that such shall not become the case, as it would lead to the worst results, and end in the perversion of all law and justice. A citizen, under a fair application of the law, need not be called to serve in the capacity of a juror except at long intervals, running into years, and then he is only held for a period of two weeks. He is expected to be summoned by lot, "from the body of the county," and to discharge the duties for a merely nominal compensation. The pay comes off the body of the county in the end, and under a proper system of drawing jurors, the money received as compensation would eventually go back into the treasury to meet the expenditure for the service. It would be infinitely better to keep the pay at a nominal sum than to increase it to such a figure as to make the position sought after by idlers and hangers-on, who serve for the money that is in it, and not to advance the ends of justice. But aside from these considerations, we submit whether jurors are "more poorly paid" than any other class—if *class* they may be called. Our courts sit five hours per day, and scarcely that; and, taking the average compensation of those who serve as jurors, and we doubt whether it would reach the figure paid. Certain it is, that the great majority of them cannot make the same amount in the same time, and but a very small percentage of those drawn seek to be excused. But we take the ground that it is bad policy and poor economy to run the pay of jurors up to a point w hich might be regarded as *compensation*. The juror who has the interests of the community at heart, receives his compensation in a just and faithful administration of the laws, and in keeping out of the jury box those who would sit in judgment upon the life, liberty, and property rights of the citizen, *for money*. If it is the intention to create a *class*—to select certain individuals for this duty—we know of no more certain way of doing it than by putting up the pay to a good round figure, and giving the selection into the hands of two men, who owe their position to political friends. Rather than see such a result, the great majority of the tax payers would vote to abolish the pay of jurors altogether. We are willing to admit that the increase of the pay of jurors is not so objectionable as the indexing job, but what we object to is the pernicious system of special legislation by which fees are increased and jobs secured without being even asked for by the people, or indorsed by them. The tax-payers did not petition for an increase in the pay of jurors, any more than they asked for the re-indexing of the county records. A majority of them would not vote for either measure to-day.

THE GENERAL'S SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL.

The General is out again in a letter to his Committee, so deficient in *point* as to make it almost unintelligible to the reader, and to make us all feel that he has left his prompter and speechmaker behind him at Washington. There are other eleganeies, however, which we may perhaps notice hereafter.

He begins by saying that he thinks it is time for all who really mean the success of the Republican party to interpose and unite to heal and reconcile the *fatal* dissensions which prevail amongst us.

While we do not admit, as he does, that these dissensions are necessarily *fatal*, we agree with him entirely as to the duty of those who *mean* success to interpose at once: and as he is himself one of the main obstacles in the way of a complete union, we have accordingly advised him to withdraw. Admitting now that the result of these dissensions must be fatal, why should he longer hesitate, if it is only the success of the party that he aims at?

"The Republican party," he proceeds, "with the friends of General GRANT'S administration, have been held forth in the most odious and *contemptible* terms by the rebel and sham Democracy, *that* a brief review of the grand achievements of the party and the present administration may be easily appreciated, and induce the honest supporters to close up the lines and insure another victory in October."

The General means *"contemptuous"* of course. But we do not see exactly why the sham Democracy should have done all this in order that a "brief review" might be wisely appreciated, and "induce the honest supporters to close the lines." If they did, they must have been intentionally playing into our hands with the view of bringing the gallant General out as the reviewer and muster-master of the squadron.

He tells us moreover that the "Republican party was organized to *resist* the *irrepressible* conflict between slavery and freedom—oppression and the inspirations of Christianity—equality and caste, *created* by the wisdom and moral courage of the Anti-Slavery wing of the old Whig party," &c.

It would be certainly no compliment to the *wisdom* of the Republican party to suppose that it was organized to *resist* a thing that was *"irrepressible,"* and we had always supposed that it was organized to *meet* that conflict, to assist in the battle to come off, an i to resist only the encroachments and insolence of the slave power. To say, however, as he does—that this conflict was *created* by the wisdom and moral courage of that party—is not only to admit that we were in the wrong, but to set down our assumed responsibility for the conflict to our *wisdom and moral courage!*

If the General did not *mean* to talk *nonsense*, or something worse, he should have called in an assistant's pen here to save him from making himself ridiculous.

We have no time to follow out this rhapsody and rhodomontade to the end, but we cannot refrain a remark on the last three paragraphs in which he "desires to say a few words about the *two* candidates for Congress."

He begins with HOPKINS, whom he charges with want of sympathy for the Union soldier and the Union cause during the war and since, and asserts in the way of answer to his disclaimers that the Tariff *is* a live question between the parties.

We shall not quarrel about this. We never doubted that HOPKINS was among the worst of the Democrats, and would have shouldered a musket for the rebels if he had been compelled to take sides, and had not had an insatiable ambition to play "villainous saltpetre which many a tall tall fellow has destroyed so cowardly," or that the tariff was a live issue wherein he would be found wanting if elected.

"The *other* gentleman, however," the General remarks, "presents himself as a Republican, offering to bring sweet *senison* for the blessings of an office. Surely true Republicans will answer him in the language of old ISAAC, 'The voice is JACOB'S voice, but the hands are the hands of ESAU.'"

The General does not indicate who "the other gentleman" is that promises *senison*—which means, of course, a store of good *dinners*. Inasmuch as against harmony, because they had no faith in the people, and did not desire success except with candidates in their peculiar interest and selected at their dictation. If he means *James*, it must be the General's own voice which is so modestly referred to. Unfortunately for him, as we have already shown, he has been without a *voice*, though it were but the *"vox et preterea nihil,"* even as regards his speech, and has shown no hand in the manufacture that was his own. If the patriarch lost the blessing without any fault of his own, what has *our* JACOB to expect when he was endeavoring to play the cheat himself, and has been caught in the act? If he has proved himself already without a *voice*, and even a *hand* in Congress, we rather surmise that the election will show that, like poor PETER SCHLEMIL, he has the additional misfortune of being left almost without a *shadow*.

AN American in Spain reports that the advance of public opinion there in Republicanism and liberality is wonderfully rapid. The people are beginning to believe in popular education, and to encourage free schools. The discussion of republican principles is gaining in frequency, and the speeches of Castellar are having a wide circulation and immense influence. The power of the priests is weakening, and the people are learning to attribute to them the Carlist and reactionary troubles. Protestantism is making many converts, and the demand for religious toleration and freedom is even more rapidly increasing, so that when the Cortes meets the movement for the repeal of Article 21 of last year's constitution, now uniting Church and State, will be stronger, if anything, than the movement to abolish out Article 33, which made the country a kingdom. Upon September last a number of important laws went into effect. One reduces the postage to the United States about one-third. In telegraphy, too, the American system is to be tried, the address and signature going free to the extent of 8 words. The last important event, however, is the inauguration of the three great laws, the electoral, municipal and provincial, by which the constitutional reforms of the revolution are put fairly under way.

THE reports from Rochester agree that the New York Democratic Convention was most remarkable for the gangs of professional ruffians, numbering two thousand, which came from the metropolis as body guards of the Tammany leaders. At Corning, Susquehanna, Elmira, wherever the train stopped, these "pets" of Tweed had robbed and devastated; they fought in the cars with fists, knives and pistols; they picked each others pockets, and, when at last they reached Rochester, they fairly "made Rome howl." The residents of that quiet city were horrified at such an outbreak. In the very halls of the convention, the pockets of the rural delegates were picked by the dozen; even the Mayor of Rochester was relieved of his pocket-book and Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, chairman of the State Central Committee, was disencumbered of his watch, when he was going up to the platform to organize the convention. Never, surely, did Democrats more earnestly pray, "Save us from our friends."

THE black vomito, which is carrying hundreds of the wealthiest citizens of Barcelona, Spain, to sudden graves, was introduced at that port by the steamer Maria Pia, on her last return voyage from carrying out to Havana more troops to crush Cuba. It is singular that this fearful pestilence is making its most ravages among the traders of Barcelona, Malaga and Cadiz, who for two years past have crowded the Spanish Government with its bitter measures toward Cuba. The fate of the money makers is deserved, but it is sad that the terrible retribution must involve in its death dealing course so many innocent people.

REFORM REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SALTSBURG.

A Reform Republican meeting was held at Saltsburg on the P. and C. R. R., on Tuesday evening the 27th inst., which was addressed by Captain B. Wood in an able and forcible speech. The meeting was large, earnest and enthusiastic.

THE New York *World* is laboring with vigor if not zeal, for the further continuance of power in that city and State of the Tammany ring. Unfortunately for the men it advocates, the *World*, is an excellent newspaper, and in that capacity its local columns bear daily testimony against the editorial support of Hoffman and Hall. The crimes which abound in the city are attributed to the inefficient police, but the inefficient police are due to the Tammany Commissioners, who manage the force only to accomplish political ends. Under this reign of the *World's* political leaders, life and property have long been unsafe in New York streets at night, then it got to be perilous to walk about in that city by day light, and at last even the street-cars have become the scenes of shooting affrays. A few days ago, according to the *World*, two brothers named Gerrity, got into a car there with the conductor on a Third avenue car, when the latter drew a revolver and shot one of them through the ear and then struck him over the head with the butt of the weapon. Thereupon the other brother drew a revolver and shot the conductor through the wrist. These proceedings naturally excited the passengers, and two ladies actually effected their escape through the car windows. The story is bad enough without comment, but it certainly does not belong to the fairness and independence, with which the *World* has been credited, for it to uphold the ring that has made crime customary in the metropolis.

COMMEND us to Jersey City officials for humanity. A few days ago they arrested Thomas Murphy on some slight charge. This was Wednesday, and on Friday he was hurried into a wagon and carted away to the county jail and dumped into a cold cell, though scarcely able to stand, so severely was he suffering with fever. No care seems to have been taken of his disease, and the watchman at the jail says he he was very noisy until about three o'clock on Saturday morning, when he suddenly became still. Although it was known that he had a raging fever, the watchman did not examine as to the cause of the noise or of his sudden quiet, but at six or seven o'clock Saturday morning, this faithful guardian happened to glance into the cell and found Murphy lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in the temple, dead or nearly so. The watchman then went for a physician, but when they got back the man was dead. The man had only been committed to await trial, but he has become another victim of puffing reform, that are either ignorant or useless, or both, in the care of our prisons, instead of securing for watchmen and jailors such as have decency enough to treat prisoners, especially those whose guilt is not established, as human beings.

THE Democratic party in Kentucky is mixed up. The White Man's party, which tries to ignore the constitutional amendments, runs the machine and tries to proscribe the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other papers and people, who have common sense enough to yield to accomplished facts. To head off the liberal growing sentiment the call is already issued for the State Democratic Convention, though it will not meet until January. Meanwhile there is considerable talk in some quarters of having negro delegates at that convention, which will have either to refuse them and alienate perpetually the negro vote, or to accept them and thus go back on the stubborn party policy. Another trouble looms up in the strong Whig element, numbering thousands of voters, headed by Humphrey Marshall. The White Man's party profess free trade, but the old Whigs don't like that idea, nor that taxes shall be apportioned among the States. "If this be Democracy," says Marshall, "then I am not a Democrat." So intensely does the White Man's party hate the *Courier-Journal* that they talk of another paper at Louisville.

THE "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street enjoy a little nonsense now and then, and accordingly on Monday got up a bit of a war among themselves in the absence of any exciting news from Europe. Hats occasioned the conflict. For some time a movement has been fomenting against the tall light hats that have been quite fashionable the past summer, and threats of danger to their tiles have been thrown out to the wearers of the White, who moved serenely on regardless of the coming storm. At a late hour on Monday afternoon the outbreak occurred and open battle was waged by the Black Hats against the Whites, who only yielded after a stubborn resistance. Elated by victory, the conquerors swept marching along up the stairs into the Government Board, where again the White Hats were demolished. Thence the invading army descended upon the Gold Room and a third time scattered the White Tiles, and the decree of Wall street was proclaimed that none but the Black Hats are to be worn.

ANOTHER very curious effect of Congressman JOHN KEY'S wholesale repealing clause in the patent-laws codifying act has come to light. One of the acts which he hastily tacked on the bill for repeal was that of March 2 1849, providing for the establishment of the Interior Department and the transfer of the Patent Office from the State Department to the Interior.

The law establishing the office of the Commissioner of Customs was also repealed, as well as those relating to many minor officers, and not any of them nor Secretary Cox has had any authority since July 9th, if the repeal shall be literally enforced. However, Caleb Cushing and several prominent officials agree that the blunder is too plainly unintended and too serious in its results to be strictly compelled, and that the authorities and the Courts, to give consistency to the law, should look chiefly to the intent, and construe it in harmony with the provisions repudiating all acts in evident and absurd conflict.

THE appointment of Admiral Topete as Captain General of Cuba is considered directly offensive to the Spaniards on the island and to the pro-slavery interests. The Admiral was born in Vera Cruz and taken to Havana when only six-teen days old by his father, then Admiral on the Havana station, where he was baptized in the church of Santa Maria. He has spent much of his life in Cuba and is the champion of Montpensier for the Spanish throne, a candidate disliked by the Cuban loyal "volunteers."

PERSONAL.

John Allen, "the wickedest man in New York," lately died at his old home in Perth, Fulton county, N. Y.

The telegraphic account of the occupations of the late Emperor of France during his imprisonment contains one touching feature. His ex-Majesty is represented as "bloated," "bilious and yellow-eyed, and he is "faint, tired and expressionless," while his movements are "slow, awkward, and he seems to have lost the faculty absolutely devoid of expression." By the way, it never had much "expression," even in the days of his grandeur. It appears that his nights are nearly sleepless. He dresses (appropriately enough) entirely in black. But it is pleasant to read (and this is the "feature" above mentioned) that "he amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children who gather about him." We remember that all his uncle showed the same taste at St. Helena.

Henry Hibbard, just nominated by the Governor to fill a vacancy on the State supreme bench of entirely Republican Vermont, is a Democrat, a Dartmouth graduate, and was a Congressman from 1849 to 1853.

Some years ago Chevalier de Chatelin published a prediction by a French prophet in these words: "When the *Second Empire* shall have been established at Paris, it will last for eighteen years, less one quarter; not a single day longer." Mark the singular fulfillment. Louis Napoleon claimed supreme power, brought on yet the title of Emperor, on the 2d day of December, 1852, and on the 2d day of September, 1870, exactly "eighteen years, less one quarter, not a day longer," he was a prisoner of war, and his dynasty at an end. This is one of the most remarkable coincidences on record, for the prophecy has not been cooked up for the occasion, but was printed in black and white years ago.

WM. J. STEARNS, for twenty-six years steward of Harvard College, has resigned.

OIL SPECULATIONS.

Decision in Regard to the Obligations of Oil Contractors.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Agnew in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Bank, which will be read with much interest by all who look any part in speculation during the existence of the oil fever in 1864 and 1865, and may lead to some litigation among disputants. The case is that of Messrs. Hedge & Horn vs. Zoilers. The decision is that one subscription for shares in a joint stock company is but an act or declaration of the intention of the subscriber to become a partner. Thus far, the contract is merely executory, and it becomes executed, and the relation of partnership established only when the subscriber evidences the fact by acts of participation.

The case arose on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and it recites that this is a "deed of writing, setting forth a partnership or voluntary association, actually formed, for the purpose of operating land and boring for oil. The plaintiff, as a partner or member of the association, claims an account, and payment of the moneys due to members of the sums alleged to be owing to the Company. The principal question raised is, therefore, whether the defendants who appealed were members of the partnership, or otherwise they are not liable to account under this bill. It is not an action by the association against a subscriber for his subscription. If the applicants never became partners, the bill ought to have been dismissed as to them. The appellants, while admitting that they signed a subscription paper, (then being carried around for the purpose of forming a company) for two shares, of fifty dollars each, and not at one hundred and two hundred dollars a share, totally deny their membership as partners, averring that, after writing their names on the subscription paper, they never took any part in the formation of the company, were not informed when or where the Company met, and never acted with the company as members thereof. This answer was not denied, by replication or otherwise, and the case went to a master, who seems to have acted also in the capacity of examiner in taking the testimony. The court did not find the fact of partnership or decree an account, but the whole finding seems to have come up on the report of the master upon the testimony had before him. This very irregular, but it is necessary to decide the case on this ground, indeed, after a hearing on the merits, without exception in the court below to the form of the decree, as was the case here, we might disregard the irregularity under the law regulating appeals to this court in equity cases.

THE great game of billiards which was to have taken place about this time between Rudolphe and Joseph Dion is "off." Rudolphe left New York for Europe on the 25th of June, and the last that was heard of him was on the 17th of July, when he intended to leave London the following day for Paris. It is believed by his friends that he entered the army, and is either dead or a prisoner. Rudolphe had put up a large amount of money on the contest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With the exception of Milwaukee, Wisconsin has no city as large as the largest city in Iowa—and the State of Iowa has 350,000 more population than the State of Wisconsin.

A clause in the North German Steamship Company's charter, it is said, empowers them to run their vessels between New York and New Orleans, if they see fit, and of this privilege they may avail themselves, should the French cruisers on the other side prove troublesome.

Cessation of hostilities and satisfactory arrangements with other roads, the removal of the office from Boston to New York and the securing of funds to push the road through to competition, are announced as results of the late election for Boston, Hartford and Erie directors.

The Cunard steamer Palmyra, which sailed from Boston direct for Liverpool Thursday, was laden to her utmost capacity and actually left freight on the wharf for which she could not find space. She had 14 cabin and 125 steerage passengers.

An old financial editor says: "Our experience in recording the failures of banks, the robberies of public institutions, etc., is that the first amount of loss reported is likely to be nearer the truth than the "official" givings out that subsequently follow."

New Albany, Indiana, with 15,422 population employs $2,848,000 capital in manufactures.

The publishers of the Sweetwater (Ten *Enterprise* have been sued by Col. Baxter for $50,000 damages, on account of publishing a speech purporting to have been delivered by Gen. Joseph A. Mabry before the Chancery Court of Knox county. The Nashville *Banner* and *Union and American*, the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, and *Whig and Register* have each been sued for the same amount for the same publication.

The oldest house in Newport, R. I., was sold a few days since for $2,900. It was used in revolutionary times as barracks by the British troops, and has been owned in the Stanhope family for over a century.

The "Hub" is in a hub-bub because the males don't get their mails on account of the females who replaced the males as clerks in the post-office, and do not distribute postal matter until several hours behind time for want of experience. Boston don't believe in woman's labor as much as it did.

The aggregate valuation of taxable property in New York State is $1,867,004,185, of which New York county has $628,283,464, and Kings $194,106,441. The real property is $1,332,720,907, of which New York county has $467,149,768, and the personal property is $134,280,278, of which New York county has $281,152,696.

A gentleman who, at the beginning of the war, was in Paris, visited the American Embassy one day, and there found the German, the English, the French, the Italian, the Turk, the Spaniard, Mexican, Malay, Kanaka, negro, Chinaman from all the islands of the sea and all the far quarters of the globe, whom chance had thrown together in that focus of civilization, come to claim citizenship and succor from the great republic.

Buffalo has been annoyed by uncontrollable Texan cattle, and six Texan herdsmen have been imported to control the bovine.

Some of the Boston venders of fruit are coining money. Little girls there are who realize $3 25 net a day on a bushel of pears, which they dispose of at "two for five cents." One little girl, in addition to the pear business, perambulates the streets evenings with a violin, and realizes from $1 50 to $3 00, giving a girl twenty-five cents for collecting the pennies.

In a suit in the New York Court of Common Pleas, brought to recover commission on sales of land in Pennsylvania, Judge Daly decided that the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York extends to actions against corporations created by or under the laws of any other State government or county upon any cause of action arising in this State.

On a window pane at Demassville, Ky., is a true figure of an arched rainbow, about twenty-four inches in length and twelve in width, with the colors of the rainbow plainly visible, same as in nature. So permanently is this imprint made that it cannot be erased by washing with soap and water, or by rubbing with any other substance, and it appears to have been moulded in the glass.

It is reported from Paris that among the books found at the Tuileries was one containing a list of journalists and deputies who were regularly in the receipt of salaries from the privy purse of the Emperor, including Americans, English and German.

When anything goes wrong French civil employes do not attempt to remedy it. An American postmaster would, if the enemy were in possession of a town, do his best to send off the mails somehow. Not so with the French. Unless the regular man could come at the regular hour with the regulation paper, take over the letter bags in the regular manner, and give the regular receipt for them, a French postmaster would never dream of taking action in the matter. He would—as indeed he has in thousands of instances—pack up his mails, place them in the bottom of his largest portmanteau, and then make off himself. It is said there are at present something like 6,000,000 letters in France that have thus been left to take care of themselves.

Another of the "lost arts," that of painting upon marble, is asserted to have been discovered, after years of experiment, by Dr. Ava Hill, of Norwalk, Conn. Some thirty specimens are exhibited of painting on marble—figures, landscapes and marine pieces—which in brilliancy of color were equal to oil paintings. The pigments used are said to be permanent, and cannot be injured by the action of the atmosphere, water or by acids. If desirable the surface of the marble can be polished.

The Chinese in California know there is a war in Europe about something or other; their wonderfully keen, little pigtailed eyes have noticed that when the French rejoice, the Irish do the same, but when the Germans are glad, the Irish are sorry; they know to their bloody cost that the Irish do not love John Chinaman, so, when the Germans shoot cannon and set off an uncommon quantity of lager beer, the Chinese fire off crackers, fly scarlet and dragon kites, and in various ways creates deadly for sales, and the old oil gets full of mourning.

From July 16 to August 22 there were published in Germany 634 war songs, of which 491 came from North Germany.

Murders have become so numerous in Chicago that Cook county has agreed to pay $250 reward for every arrest and conviction.

Leading New Orleans physicians declare that many cases labelled "yellow fever," in the city hospitals, are not of that character.

Wall street has been badly victimized lately by a new eccentricity in the art of swindling. A broker representing wealthy capitalists offers to make loans on some of the many new railroad bonds on the market. These bonds are taken as collaterals at a very low price—a price sufficiently low to enable the enterprising broker and his mythical wealthy capitalists to sell the bonds at a profit and pocket the difference. The owner of the bonds is not immediately made aware of the position he stands in, and will probably remain ignorant until he proposes to pay the loan and receive his bonds.

Tammany is rapidly getting ready for the New York elections. Within the last few weeks, over 1,200 men have been added to the City Hall builders, not half of whom ever work. While recruits from the shoulder hitting classes to the number of fifty daily are being hired at the city expense, ostensibly to work for the public at $3 per day, and unlimited whisky, but they understand that after the election their occupation will be gone.

The stamp act in Cuba covers everything—the merchant, retail dealer, tradesman, professional man, in fact all who need account books must have them stamped at so much a leaf. Letters to the authorities must also be written on stamped paper; bills of exchange, whether drawn here or in foreign countries, of payable here; receipts and documents of every description must be stamped.

STATE POLITICS.

Miles Joy, Esq., of Mercer county, who some time since announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Twentieth District, has published a letter to Hon. C. W. Gillihan, explaining his position and withdrawing from the contest.

Henry S. Evans, of Chester county, was nominated on Saturday last by the conferees from Chester and Delaware as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Fifth district. The conferees from Montgomery county withdrew from the conference previously to the nomination.

WOODEN Spoon Day has probably seen its last day at Yale. The Faculty frown on it, and the boys are disposed to neglect it. Besides Commencement week and Presentation week have been crowded into one, the second in July, and arranged for the *ocoeleuzeazi*. Under this new arrangement Commencement will be a week earlier than before. All examinations are to close on Friday preceding. Sunday is set apart for the Baccalaureate sermon; Monday for the boat races, Scientific Commencement and Promenade Concert; Tuesday Presentation day and Phi Beta Kappa exercises; Wednesday Alumni Meeting and Class Reunions; and Thursday, Commencement.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 28, 1870.

The local money market showed closer features to-day, and even first class paper in some instances had to be latitoyer. The banks hold themselves in good trim, and are ready for "statement call" any minute. They are unwilling to increase their line of discounts at the present time, and customers will have to accommodate themselves to a brief spell of moderate stringency, when they are assured that an easy condition in monetary affairs will soon follow. Bank bills continue scarce, and many discounts are made if the borrowing party is willing to take drafts on the East for the proceeds.

—In Government bonds there is a firmer feeling noted, and a majority of the issues are a fraction higher. The anticipated bond purchase on Tuesday, together with the firmness both of gold and securities, in the foreign mark ets, has been calculated to at durable the advance.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	111½	111½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	80
Centra Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	111½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Sept. 28, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	97¾	98	97	97¾	97¾	98¼
Del. Lack.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	97	97	97	97	97	97
Harlem	134¾					
Mich. Cent.	119¾		119¾			
Lakeshore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ill. Cent.	138¾				138¾	
Cleve. & P.	106½	106	106	106½	106½	107
C. & S. W.	67	67	67	67	67	67
Do pref'd	92½	92½	92½	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Isl.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	63¾	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do pref'd	81	82	82	82¼	82¼	82¼
Wabash						
Do pref'd						
Fort Wayne	93		92¾	92¾		
Ohio & M.	35	35	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Chi. & Alt.	112¾		112¾	112¾		
Do pref'd	113		113			
R. I. and K.	4¾			4¾		
N. J. Cent.	104					
Cantons	42					
W. U. Tel.	35¾			35¾		
Quicksilver	8			8		
Pacific Mail	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.	66		66			
Wells F.	41		41			
American	88		88			
U. S.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	114
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Monday.	To-day.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	92¾	¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	97	97¼	¼	
Erie	22	22¾	¾	
Reading	96¾	97	¼	
Harlem	133½	134¾	1¼	
Illinois Central	138¾	138¾		
Lake Shore	93	93		
Cleve. and Pitts.	106¾	107	¼	
Northwestern	36¾	36¾		
Do. preferred	88	88		
Rock Island	106¾	106¾		
St. Paul	63¾	63¾		
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾		
Wabash	32	32¼	¼	
Do. preferred	70	70		
Fort Wayne	92½	92¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	33	¼	
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾		
Adams Express	66½	66		½
Gold	113¾	114½	¾	

—At the recent meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company a cash dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. It was also voted to authorize the issue of one million of new stock, to be distributed at par to the stockholders at the rate of one share of new stock for every sixteen shares of old. The issue is now in the hands of the stockholders at a meeting held in June, 1869.

—The *Herald* of yesterday says: The stock market opened with bouyancy and fair activity, promising a decided revival of business. Later in the day the activity changed to dullness, but the market remained firm to the close. Despite the confidence in easy money there is a general disposition to postpone engagements until the fall is so far advanced that there can be no reasonable probability of stringency. On this ground only do the brokers account for the absence of that activity which was expected to accompany the present easy condition of the money market.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. There was a fair demand for leading articles. The season for activity is rapidly drawing near. We can report a fair trade demand for the leading articles. Trade for the season may be considered brisk. The principal houses report a good business doing at current rates. Country merchants are coming in in pretty large bodies. They have made the important discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to obtain bargains, and why not? We have the means, we have the men, and we are bound to sell at as reasonable prices as any other city. All we want is a visit, and if you can't be accommodated here, you can go elsewhere.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. It will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,217	4,284	7,501
Apples, bbls	2,979	3,564	6,544
Cheese, lbs	1,000	1,191	2,191
Corn, sacks	1,313	1,589	2,902
Wheat, sacks	2,693	2,693	5,441
Barley, sacks	2,749	2,734	5,483
Rye, sacks	267	607	874
Oats, sacks	4,777	4,051	8,828
Butter, pkgs	142	109	251
Bacon, tierces	198	168	366
Bacon, pieces		2,593	2,593
Dried Beef, tierces	37	14	51

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply. The receipts since our last were 3,564 barrels, and for the week 7,384 barrels. From this it will be perceived that the supply far exceeds the demand. The market is weak and declining downward. The current rates for mixed to prime lots were $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—There is a steady trade demand, and the stock on hand is ample for the present requirements of business. Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Soda Ash, re-fined 5@5½ cent. Saleratus, crude Western, 3½@3¾ c; Potash 78@79 cent. Pearls 8@9½ c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Have been reduced in price and we quote: Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $4 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Parlor Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

CRANBERRIES—The market was dull; prices have undergone no change. Sales of Eastern cultivated at $13@14 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—Market steady but not very active; sales were reported 16½@17½ ₱ dz.

FARINACEOUS—Sales: Enoch Morgan's Sons—six ₱ dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reporting sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Bar Lead—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½@11 ₱ lb.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; prices have further advanced; we can report sales of fresh ones at 26@27c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; we can report sales in a regular way at 95@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEPPER—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 15½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10@12c ₱ pound.

PEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bushel, $1 50; do roasted, $1 75@1 90; Tennessee, raw, $1 25@1 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower rates.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The leading houses have a fair supply on hand. Shoulders are not so firm; sales were made at a slight decline, viz: 16½@16¾c ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides 18½c; breakfast bacon 20c. Plain sugar-cured Hams, 24@25c; canvassed 25c. Dried Beef, 22c. Lard in tierces 16½c; half bbls, 17½c; buckets 18½c. Mess Pork sold at $28 ₱ bbl.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made as follows: Mackerel as follows: No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $26 25@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $26; large $18 50@19 00; No. 2 bay, $16 50; half barrels, $9 25; kits—No. 1 $5 00; No. 2 $3 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 00; White fish $6 50. Half-shore herring $2 75. Cod fish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $2 50@2 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain in consequence.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The receipts were fairly, and sales were of a similar description. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 770 sacks; rye, 267 sacks; barley, 150 sacks; wheat, 750 sacks; corn, 1,313 sacks. The monthly receipts are as follows: Red winter $1 15, $1 20@1 22½; white $1 30@1 35; Mediterranean, $1 30@1 40. Owing to good demand, with more buyers than sellers, prices unchanged; sales from first hands at 44 on track, and from store 45@50c. Corn—Sales of prime quality of ear at 90c on track; from store 95@98c for shelled mixed; prime yellow 97@98c. Rye firm, with plenty of buyers at 85c bid; sellers want 90c. Barley—Market unsettled, there being a wide difference in the views of buyers, prices ranging from $1, $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—There is a firmer feeling and more active demand. Highwines, 93c proof whisky, $1 05; old, according to quality and age.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; do pkgs, 9@9½c.

CHICKENS—The stock of good young chickens is light, and prices are a little stiffer; sales of spring at 50@55c per pair.

FEED—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Starch $1 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. In regard to prices we have no particular change to note. The receipts since our last were 991 barrels. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50; Snow Drift, $7 00; Mills, Hungarian (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern) amber, bbls $6 00; sacks, $5 90; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks, $5 90; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—There has been a more active inquiry, but prices are not changed. No. 1 lard oil, $1 20@1 25. No. 2 lard oil at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 36@37c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@23c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was steady but not very active. The sales were principally confined to the want of the local trade, wagon loads sold at $10 12@16 00 per ton.

FEATHERS—are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 50@55c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of late is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote Western common $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $160 common, ₱ ton, $140@150.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied. We note sales of prime rendered at 8½@9c ₱ lb; country sold at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a good trade demand; in fact, the market may be termed active at the following figures:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ ₱.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10½c; B coffee 10c; extra 10½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Prime to choice Cuba 10¼@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12¼c; Molasses sugars 9¾@10c, being all in demand.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; havemeyer & Elder's, 56c; white honey drips, 75c; Lowering's 70c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 70c; amber and lower grades 60, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania 75 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $5 00@6 00 ₱ case.

BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand more particularly for fresh roll for table use. The receipts since our last were 16 packages. We can report sales of choice roll for table use at 28@30c; mixed lots sold at various prices as per quality.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans, $1 00 ₱ dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ ₱.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal 5, and B, ₱ barrel $6 75. Half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 25.

POTATOES—There is an ample supply, and the varieties are generally good. There is a fair demand and sales are made at prime Peachblows 80@85c; Goodrich, brown Maryland 75@80c; Jersey Sweets at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarce and prices are higher. Prices are irregular. Sales being made from $1 50, $2 00@2 75 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—The receipts were large since our last; 670 boxes were among the receipts. We are reported sales at the following: Western Reserve 12@12½c; factory, 13@13½c; Goshen 14@ 14½c. Some choice lots sold at higher figures.

FRUITS—The market is still heavy and sales are regularly made at $2 50@3 50 ₱ box—inferior lower.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 29, 1870. }

REMARKS—The sales yesterday of the raw material were moderately large at a slight decline in prices as compared with the previous day's operations. The nominal rates were as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot or September 10½c; October 9¾c; November 9¾c; December 9½c; S. O. all year 9½c.

SALES.

12,000 bbls October S. O.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls October, S. O.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls S. O. October 20.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls October, S. O.....9¾c.
2,000 bbls September.....10¼c.
1,200 bbls October.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls, S. O. to October 6.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls September.....10¼c.
3,000 bbls October.....10c.
1,000 bbls November.....9¾c.
1,000 bbls September.....10¼c.

REFINED.

The market was far from being an active one, buyers disposed to hold off. The nominal rates for spot or September were 26½@26¾c; October, 25½c. Sales 500 bbls on spot at 26¾c.

OIL CHARTERS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The oil charters yesterday were a bark to the United Kingdom with 4,000 bbls naptha, and a Norwegian bark to Cork with 2,840 bbls petroleum.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quietly this morning at yesterday's closing prices. Towards afternoon, however, the feeling became weaker, and at the close bids were made at 9½@9¾c; the latter most of the morning. Upon the lower creek buyers were offering from $5 50 to $4 35, with sellers asking from 10@15 above these figures. At the close offers to sell, sellers' sixty, at $3 30. Upon upper creek $3 30 was bid in the forenoon, with sellers at $3 35. At the close $2 25 was the last bid made, with offers to sell were made at $3 30. Outside markets were dull and a little off at the close. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 33
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 45
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 40
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 42½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 45
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 47½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 50
1,000 bbls H. G., lower creek.....3 62½

NEW YORK, September 27, Evening.—Crude in bulk easier at 35c. with no new inquiry. Crude for shipping order is dull at 36½@37c. Refined—Our market very quiet; buyers, however, are very steady in their views; sales in lots embrace 1,500 bbls, part 21½c, closing at this price. Philadelphia delivery: No general demand; the few parties had purchased several full packets for shipment, and on speculation, but the market lacks animation; holders are very steady in their views; sales 2,000 bbls for September at 26½c; 1,000 bbls for first half October at 26½c; 2,000 bbls for first half October at 26¾c; chiefly at the inside figure; 1,000 bbls did not strike from 1st to 20th November at 25c, and 2,200 bbls high test, for October, at 25½c. To-day the offers were 26c for September; 26½@26¾c for first half October; 25½c for last half October; 24c for November. Demand light.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market quiet and dull; opened and held at $3 35@3 40 on lower road, and $3 30 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—Market quiet but steady, with $2 90@3 00 offered at the wells.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Market steady; standard white 28½c crude 11½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 28.—Another lease was struck this morning, the Hamilton, 5 tools, 300 barrels this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Spot 26½c; September 26½@26¾c; October 25½@25¾c; November and December 24½@25c; crude 11½c. Market quiet and steady but nothing doing.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Market dull; crude 10½c; refined, bulk, 26c; September contracts, 26c, 26¼@26½c for cargoes for early delivery.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 28.—The new well on the McCray farm yesterday was reported doing about 500 bbls. This is the third well struck this week. The James's well was finished on Saturday, and at about 10 o'clock commenced flowing, and flowed 200 bbls. It is now flowing at an average of 168 bbls per day.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

Lockhart, Frew & Co.	370	Cosmos Refinery.....198
Bell, Neeper & Bell, Co.	420	J. Goodwin.....270
James Wilkins	71	Tack Bros.....302
F. A. Bahn	120	Prior Bros.....219
Pa. Oil Works	362	Cosmos Oil Work.....219
H. W. C. Twecdie	118	Spray Oil Works.....186
H. W. Tweedie	12	
Total		4,123

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R., E. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Kochler 200 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart Co, 500 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

Bell, Neyers & Co. 419 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, L. S. & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H. W. Kirkpatrick, 91 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 263 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co, 535 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart Co, 726 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

D. Weisenberger 205 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Jas. McClain 206 bbls to Tack Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 208 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day.....4,495 bbls.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	8	Bryan & Caughey,	1
Lewis & Co.	17	J. W. Parker,	1
Wood & Co.	9	Hallman & H.	2
Total			38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Jones & Laughlins,	11	McKnight & Co,	2
Total			13

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B. & Co.	14	Zug & Co.	2
Bryan & Caughey,	1	Hussey, Wells & Co.	2
Bryan & Caughey,	1	Hallman & H.	2
McKnight, P. & Co.	4	Brown & Musgrove.	1
Total			27

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.	6	Allen Iron Mills.	1
Lewis & Co.	11	Oliver & Co.	1
John Moorhead,	19	Hallman & H.	1
Bryan & Caughey,	1	Moorhead & Co.	2
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	2		
Total			42

Cincinnati Coal Market.

September 27.—The stock has been sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, but unless we have an increase of the stock soon prices will advance. The following continue to be current:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush.....09c@11c
Youghiogheny, delivered.....11c@16c
Ohio River, afloat.....8c@9c
Ohio River, delivered.....12c@14c
Cannel, delivered.....18c@20c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton.....$14 00

Live Liberty Cattle Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870. }

REMARKS—The receipts of stock for the past two days were light, but yesterday the run of all kinds was heavy, and prices were about the same as those ruling for the past two weeks on cattle and sheep; but hogs are still going lower and lower, and from present indications they will still go lower, as the supply is apparently in excess of the demand.

Cattle.

We give the following as the ruling rates of the market for the past three days: Extra 1,250 to 1,500 steers, $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 00@7 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 50; Bulls, Stags and Cows, $3 00@4 50; $4 00@4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

SALES.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
N. T. Geoff	57	51,250	$5 20
Cheltley	60	72,930	7 00
Wm. Duffy	2	2,500	2 00
Wm. Duffy	16	19,920	6 25
Wm. Duffy	16	19,150	6 60
J. G. Swartz	42	38,040	5 25
Baker & Co.	88	79,780	4 90
P. G. Reiter	41	39,230	5 35
Cheltzer	35	41,040	7 00
Jas McCauley	17	20,050	6 45
Jas Mccauley	1	1,080	6 45
F. Mountain	2 (bulls)	1,280	4 00
C. Aull	2 (bulls)	2,200	4 20
Talmage & Wilson	28	28,000	$8 over 6 00

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
M. & L. Moore	16	14,050	$ 75
Wright & Moore	3	2,280	4 00
J. Blumbohm	36	34,750	5 50
Hawks & Co.	22	18,120	$18 off 5 10
F. Joulls	2 bulls	33,490	5 00
J. Hiller	3	3,470	5 50
Peachy	2	2,340	5 00
Johnston	7	2,270	5 85
G. Marks & Co.	48	37,910	5 90
Buckwaller	25	16,040	4 62
Buckwaller	24	28,200	5 60
Bordner	22	16,420	4 85
Geo Mates	50	45,010	5 15

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & Mcter	29	20,120	$6 00
Jas Lusk	30	16,020	5 30
P. O'Connor	1	900	4 25
A. Groff	1	920	4 00
A. Groff	30	16,470	5 50
Baker	21	18,920	4 30

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
D. Rose	19	18,880	$6 00
P. O'Connor	22	17,580	5 25
G. warts	2	1,750	
Cahill	1 bull	990	4 12
James Martin	29	41,680	3 45
James Martin	48	46,400	3 45
Wm McArdle	16	20,000	$22 off 6 50
Lamb & Martin	18	17,530	5 50
L. John	22 bulls	16,260	3 62
George Munbali	40	61,000	2 70
Jas McCully	4	4,500	5 00
Jas McCully	18	17,700	5 75
Klemmens & Aull	28	29,700	7 00
P. Duffy	10	10,900	6 75
A. Troff	20	18,510	6 25
A. Heiter	22	22,050	6 75
S. Peachy	2	2,340	6 00
Schuchman & Levy	2	1,490	6 00
Schs Evans	4	3,300	3 75
Seltter	43	42,390	7 30

Hogs.

The run of hogs was fair and prices were low, with sales heavy. Eastern advices had a depressing effect upon the market, and it was dull throughout. The following is a fair statement of the ruling rates of the market since Saturday last: Extra Philadelphia, $7 weights, good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 75@9 00; good to prime New York, 190 to 220, $8 25@8 50 rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 00@8 25; light stock logs, 80 to 100, $6 00@7 00.

SALES.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B.	17	14,660	$8 00
All & Meyers	2	400	8 00
Horn & Co.	4	1,180	8 00
Kosman & Co.	115	24,410	8 85
Wm Duffy	80	17,750	8 00
W. Hedges	199	41,760	8 50
W. Hedges	21	5,020	8 00
W. Newport	101	22,380	8 75
W. Hedges	152	32,760	8 50
Edsmith	107	25,120	8 85
Voeter & B.	50	12,340	8 00
Voeter & B.	42	12,270	9 40
A. Watson	93	21,210	9 00
H. G. Imhoff	83	25,760	9 25
H. G. Imhoff	36	10,150	9 40
W. Newport	141	29,960	9 00
C. Hillegass	41	9,220	9 25
C. Hillegass	19	4,270	9 00
Ed. Smith	117	22,280	8 40
Aull & Co.	2	1,490	8 50

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Gillett & Co.	1	1,200	$9 10
Gillett & Co.	6	1,260	9 50
Gillett & Co.	10	2,520	9 25
Gillett & Co.	10	2,040	8 25
Gillett & Co.	69	14,090	8 50
Gillett & Co.	38	9,700	8 50
Cooper	100	12,500	8 50
W. Hedges	153	33,800	8 50
W. Hedges	152	32,760	8 50
Edsmith	107	25,120	8 85
Voeter & B.	50	12,340	9 00
Voeter & B.	42	12,270	9 40
A. Watson	93	21,210	9 00
H. G. Imhoff	83	25,760	9 25
H. G. Imhoff	36	10,150	9 40
W. Newport	141	29,960	9 00
C. Hillegass	41	9,220	9 25
C. Hillegass	19	4,270	9 00
Ed. Smith	117	22,280	8 40
Aull & Co.	2	1,490	8 50

Sheep.

The supply of sheep was heavy, but former prices were maintained. The stock was of the better description, and good lots met with ready sale. Heavy purchases were made on Eastern account, and home dealers were not shy in taking hold. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 25@5 50; fair to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 00; common to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 60 to 65 lbs, $3 00@3 25. Poor rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

SALES.

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pearce	206	18,180	$6 90
J. C. Lloyd	207	18,180	4 15
J. C. Lloyd	171	7,980	4 30
Jas Pearce	233	per head	4 00
S. Gordan	176	14,960	4 20
J. Lloyd	145	9,860	4 80
J. Pearce	195	17,460	3 75
S. Gordan	47	3,900	4 00
H. Todd	46	2,900	3 80
W. Turner	32	lambs, per head	3 50
J. Musselman	245	18,410	3 90
J. W. Bawthrin	113	8,960	3 90
W. Hill	107	8,640	3 90
Pidcock & Irishman	115	8,760	3 90
J. Pearce	106	7,260	3 80
Deitrick	98	7,980	3 80

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Hoyd	63	12,420	$5 50
J. Hoyd	91	6,860	3 60
J. Hoyd	304	23,100	3 60
J. Pearce	199	14,610	3 90
J. Pearce	5 bucks		₱ head 1 00
Magil	27		₱ head 1 00
J. Pearce	233	15,660	3 75
J. Pearce	111	8,330	4 00
Pidcock & Al	106	8,220	3 90
Aull & Breyer	57		₱ head 1 00
Marshall & Bailey	40		₱ head 1 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Prices.
Pancoast	221	16,910	$4 00
Pancoast	236	16,740	4 00
J. Pearce	230	14,920	4 00
J. Pearce	227	14,740	4 00
H. Todd	190	12,130	3 75
H. Todd	184	11,700	3 75
J. Pearce	219	13,830	3 87

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B.	17	14,660	$8 00
Pidcock & Erisman	92	20,140	8 80
Pidcock & Erisman	32	6,880	8 00
Wm Newport	32	6,770	8 50
W. Hedges	21	5,020	8 00
A. D. Smith	79	15,240	8 75
W. Newport	62	13,920	8 50
W. Newport	62	13,920	8 50
John Fitzsimmons	99	22,050	8 50
Wm Newport	92	12,080	8 10

HEDGES &

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reading—103 Fourth avenue.
Boys Wanted—76 Fifth avenue.
Sales Ladies Wanted—76 Fifth avenue.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 29
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Old Folks' Concert—City Hall, October 4.
Opera House—Fluck.
Fine Exhibition—86 Wood street.
Academy of Music—Sketches in India.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Altoona Agricultural Fair.
Teas and Roasted Coffees—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Grant's Bazaar—Wm. H. Colter & Co.
Standard Law Publications—Jas. B. Dodge.
Excursion Tickets—Fair at Beaver, Pa.
Brushes and Notions—J. T. Thompson & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Beaver Nursery and Institute—R. T. Taylor.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Show Case Floor—P. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Country Residence for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Public Auction—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Situation Wanted—C. F.
Business Wanted—Lock Box 459, Postoffice.
Residence for Sale—Rhe Bros.
Executors' Notice—William Halpin.
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.—Joseph Fleming.
Room for Rent—154 Second avenue.
Room for Rent—279 Penn street.
Room for Rent—204 Fourth avenue.
Scotian Half Brewer—R. F. Hall & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Boss Flour—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Hydraulic Cement—Woods & Brown.
Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate—A. Leggate.
Farm Wanted—Box 478, Postoffice.
Dry Goods—James, Kent, Santee & Co.

FALL FASHIONS.

American Academy of Fashion—What We Have Done and What We are Going to Do—The Milliners' Opening—Hats and Bonnets—Which Has It?—Furs and Feathers—New Styles in Mantles—Lace over Dress and Jewelry—A Business Suit for Women—Croquet Corsets, &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1870.

If the fall openings of fashions are of little importance in an artistic point of view, they are of great advantage in giving a reason for being, to a crowd of fashion-mongers. From the first of September the "openings" of various houses, modistes, and other departments of ladies' and children's clothing, begin to take place, and continue until the middle of October, the third week in September being set apart for the principal millinery openings, which I shall venture to anticipate in this letter.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

But first it must be premised that the war has made sad work with French manners, and tends to destroy many of our dearest and most petted illusions. Already the publishers of an English fashion magazine have sent to the proprietors of a well-known fashion magazine in this country, requesting that hereafter with its plates, after they have been published here, offering as compensation the cost of such plates in London, and giving as a reason for the proposition that they can no longer rely upon getting them in Paris.

Great houses begin to cautiously display fine goods, and acknowledge them of American manufacture, and declare a positive necessity soon of allowing American stamps on artic les heretofore supposed to be strictly French and English.

The conical "round" hats were purely an American invention, and are just now beginning to find their way across the water. So stars, crescents, leaves, bows and other designs, very much like those we have had for some time past, for fastenings, only larger and more exquisite in cut.

Hair pins have long been mounted with jet ornaments, the large daisies, or "Marguerites" being the favorites.

Combs were to unfrequently mounted in the same way, and worn in front of the hair as a *bandeau*.

Very handsome necklaces are formed of half a dozen rows of cut jet, of graduated lengths, braced at the sides by a broad clasp or cameo, and fastened by a clasp at the back.

JEWELERY.

All the new patterns in rich jewelry are copied, as soon as they make their appearance, in gilt and composite metal, and the extent to which these imitation wares are displayed in houses frequented by what are called "high class" customers is sufficient evidence of the extent to which they are worn.

The miniature style, with broad, wrought Etruscan setting, and fringe pendant at the base, is still the most admired design in gold, but some eccentric designs have lately been brought out, one of which deserves special mention. This is a cameo, with a glass dome of brilliant for the light. It is very odd, and always attracts attention.

"Charms," which so many ladies like to have hanging from their watch chains, exhibit it every conceivable form. Among the latest is a small square case, of gold and black enamel, which just touch and out springs a miniature ever-glass, which is not an eye-glass, but a frame for four pictures. The back and front of the case (inside) hold two more, so that a good-sized family can be enclosed in a little case less than an inch in diameter.

A perfect sewing machine, and a small, exquisite little piano are also among the new gold charms.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCES.

Instead of the flutings of plain muslin which have been worn lately as trimmings upon silk dresses, flounces of richly embroidered muslin are in preparation, headed with a full silk *ruche* of the same shade as the dress, in rose color, *turquoise*, blue, Nile green, maize or scarlet. A cape or jacket, embroidered to match, is worn over the low bodice, and belted in with a wide, soft sash.

MANTILLA OVER-DRESSES.

The profusion of lace worn renders it impossible for even women of fortune to supply themselves with models of all the new designs in what is called *real* lace. As a substitute for black Chantilly, the India Llama—which is the finest description of thin black fabric, answers an exceedingly good purpose, and is represented in some of the prettiest designs for lace tunics and over-dresses which have been received.

One of these, the "Patti," forms an apron in front, a tunic with flounces in the back, and a pretty *fichu*, with flounce for the shoulders.

Another, the "Nilsson," has a deep cut, cut square in front, a waistcoat, basque, and skirt attached, forming an apron, side puffs, and lappets in the back.

The paletots, with and without sleeves, plain or looped with ribbons, are very graceful, and distinguished in exact copies of guipure lace patterns.

FANCY FALL MANTLES.

The new mantles for early fall and evening, (not street wear) are very attractive. One is made in white cashmere, lined with any light, bright colored silk, and bordered white over other silk fringe. This is cut square at the back, and turned down with colored fringed sash to match the lining, and is laid open upon the bosom, so as to display the rich necklace, or locket, which is held on the throat by a ribbon which spring from the center of the crown, and fall over the sides, drooping to the brim.

When the hat is made of silk, narrow ribbon and real lace scarfs are used for trimmings. It is only for velvet that feathers are employed.

NILE GREEN

Has quite displaced the yellow "Metternich" green, which created such a *furore* two years ago. "Nile" green is a very light shade of blue green, and is associated with white velvet and beaver very effectively. It is particularly becoming to beauties of the fairest *blonde* type.

COSTUME "COMPLETE."

The new complete costumes for fall wear are composed of poplins, silks and velvets, in three shades of one color, Green, maroon and brown are the favorite hues. The suit consists of two skirts, and a basque, with postillion, no sash. The body part of the whole dress is of poplin, the flat bands are of velvet, the vest which is trimmed on the front of the jacket, the bindings, and one of the ruffles at the wrist, are of silk. The tops of the sleeves are not trimmed. The shades are arranged so that the skirt shall be the medium of the set, being a shade lighter, and the velvet a shade darker.

Bonnets are made of the same materials to match these suits, trimmed and ribbons being carefully arranged *en suite*. This is in accordance with the method, which we stated some time ago had begun to be adopted by ladies of taste and high fashion, in order to secure individuality of design and perfect harmony of costume.

EUGENIE'S LAST DECREE.

The last decree of the Empress, issued at the Palace of St. Cloud, was to the effect that no trained skirts would be admitted upon any visitors during the summer season. That it having been signified to her that long skirts interfered with ease and comfort in walking, and in being the business of a mistress of a house, and especially a sovereign, to promote the happiness and well-being of her servants and subjects, we therefore do decree that none but short dresses and costumes shall be allowed to enter St. Cloud. This set all the dressmakers in Paris to work upon short costumes until the war deprived them of their occupation.

For the benefit of some young girls who are always anxiously inquiring what they can put on trained skirts, it may be stated that the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a "drawing-room" reception, when court trains are universal.

NEW CLOAKS.

There are no rich models of cloaks as yet on exhibition. It is too early, but there are many in active preparation. The velvet *casaque*, with real or simulated basque, tied to the basque, but loose in front, and ornamented with rich silk *guipure* and a beautiful embroidery admirably adapted for the use of the crochet or handsome *passem enterie*, is the leading style, and secondary are the half-fitting *paletots* of cloth, braided, or prettily and neatly trimmed with many rows of silk braid of the same color.

JET TRIMMINGS.

These always beautiful and effective ornaments are to be very fashionable this winter. Among the novelties are feathers, like *aigrettes*, of cut jet, exceedingly brilliant, and of the most delicate make. There are also

FALL CROQUET COSTUME.

A pretty costume for a fall croquet party consists of two skirts, and a jacket of soft gray wool speckled with maroon, and trimmed with two bands of maroon velvet, heading a pleated flounce. The upper skirt is pleated and one row of velvet to correspond, and the jacket, a little maroon silk vest, a linen skirt with collar, and necktie of satin striped maroon and white.

JENNIE JUNE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Wisconsin State Fair opened at Milwaukee yesterday, under the most favorable auspices.

James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State prison, was indicted by the grand jury on Tuesday for murder in the first degree, and will be brought from prison and arraigned in the Superior Court to-day.

A Pembina letter of the 15th says: Matters are beginning to assume rather a serious aspect again on Red River. On the 13th inst., Isadore Grant, an influential member of the provisional government, was pointed out as an obnoxious party. He was soon at hand, and driven into the river where he was seen to sink. This is raising a furore against the Red River settlers which is not limited by the number of the Canadians that there are other men to serve the same way.

The smallpox is reported to be raging fearfully among the Indians in Saskatchewan Valley.

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CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseith, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

WEDNESDAY, September 28.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	63°	7 A. M.	29 5/8-10
12 M.	69°	12 M.	29 5/8-10
6 P. M.	70°	6 P. M.	29 5-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind N.; ther. 69.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 68.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 72.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 62.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 70.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 68.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 68.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 73.
Chicago—Clear; wind E.; ther. 66.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 67.
Omaha—Raining; wind W.; ther. 55.
Cheyenne—Clear; wind W.; ther. 35.

List of Unsmittable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Grenet, James H., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Lawton, Jos., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Miller, Mrs. M., Rochester, Pa.	3
McCunningham, Dan., Dresden, Texas.	3

SEE advertisement of suburban residence, on New Brighton road.

POCKET BOOKS.—Two hundred kinds of elegant pocket books, comprise a portion of the immense stock of goods at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Prices at this establishment are very low at present.

"O, THE HATS."—The "Von Moltke," "Our Fritz," and all the popular hats may be found at the store of P. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street. The fall styles at Palmer's are very pretty, and the prices are as low as the lowest.

THE picnic for the benefit of Grace Church Sunday School, Mt. Washington, will be held ta-day, at Orr's grove. Superintendent De Trobriand in charge.

CALL TO A PASTOR.—On the 26th instant the congregation of Raccoon, Washington county, Pa., made a call for Rev. R. K. Campbell, of Greenfield, Ohio, as pastor, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and a parsonage, or $1,500 per annum without a parsonage.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—There will be given at City Hall, on the 4th of October, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women, a grand Old Folks Concert. Many of the best singers in the city will take part, and aside from the praiseworthy object, the concert will be well worth hearing.

GENTS' BAZAAR.—Wm. H. Colter & Co., at the "Gents' Bazaar," Butler street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, have just received an immense stock of goods for winter goods, consisting of hats, caps, clothing, and a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, together with a large assortment of trunks, carpet-bags, valises, &c. The present stock is the best and cheapest ever offered at the "Gents' Bazaar."

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY.—A hearing took place yesterday before Magistrate Brush in the case of John Rankee whose arrest for being concerned in a stabbing affray, on Fulton street last Saturday evening has been previously noticed. Mayor committed the defendant for trial in the sum of $1,000 each in the cases in which John Serberger and Adam Eisenbeis were prosecutors. The case brought by Herman Etzel was dismissed.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Windlin, residing in the rear of No. 718 Penn street, fell dead yesterday morning while preparing to go to his work. He had been unwell for some days, but was able to attend to his duties. The manner of his death was entirely unexpected. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was a Frenchman, aged fifty-five years, and a very quiet and industrious citizen. He leaves a wife but no children.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—James Gilson, John Kirkpatrick and Brawley, who were arrested on a charge of being suspicious persons unable to give any reasonable account of themselves, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and were each ordered to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs or undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the workhouse. Gilson paid the fine and the other two were committed for thirty days each.

AYER'S LATIN SCHOOL.—The first monthly examination of the students in this school will take place to-morrow (Friday), commencing at nine o'clock A. M. Classes will be examined in reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, grammar, arithmetic, Latin, (beginning with French and German; and the rank of each student in his studies for the month will be read. Hon. Thos. M. Howe, President of the Board, and Mr. Robert A. Clarke, examining committee. Parents and friends of the school are respectfully invited to attend.

MAN KNOCKED DOWN.—A man named Gillespie was knocked down by a handy-billy and rendered insensible on Penn avenue on Tuesday night, at the East Liberty Cattle Yards, while on his way to the Western Hotel. He was assisted to his feet by a party of men who kicked and abused him. He cried for assistance, which was soon at hand, and driven into the river where he was seen to sink. This is raising a furore against the Red River settlers which is not limited by the number of the Canadians that there are other men to serve the same way.

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THE LATE JUSTICE GRIER.

Bar Meeting—Resolutions of Respect and Condolence.

Pursuant to announcement, the members of the Bar met yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the District Court room, to take action in reference to the death of the late Hon. Robert C. Grier.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. M. Hampton to the Chair; Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, James P. Sterrett, E. H. Stowe and F. H. Collier were elected as Vice Presidents, and A. M. Brown and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., were appointed as Secretaries.

E. Woods, Esq., moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Thomas MacConnell, James Veech, Robert Woods, Thomas M. Marshall, Thomas Lazear, John Meiton, W. D. Moore, J. S. Craft and S. A. Purviance.

Mr. MacConnell, chairman of the Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were read by James Veech, Esq.:

Another luminary of our procession has set. The thorough scholar, the genial friend, the most able and upright Judge, and the sincere and unostentatious Christian, Robert Cooper Grier has gone to appear at the Court of the Most High. It now becomes us, the Judges and Attorneys of the Courts of Allegheny county, in which he has shed around us his early light of his lone judicial career, here begun and has been in its meridian splendor, and all of whom have watched with admiring pride its unclouded, full orbed setting, to pause for an hour at what his death forms a memorial point in our personal and professional history to contemplate his character and bring upon our altar our tribute of praise of his intellectual greatness and exalted virtues, and while we mourn with all as being in all his physical and mental growth and culture a Pennsylvanian—sturdy, vigorous, rugged, and yet polished in his manners in intercourse, exemplary in his deportment in public and private life, his every act marked not but with all the requisite dignity of his position. Possessing as few men ever did possess, his intellectual greatness, he was the very greatest destitute of wrong, with a positive enthusiasm for justice, giving to chicanery and fraud, and the luxury of finding a sheltering countenance nor quarter, we can safely hold him up as a model Judge, and more especially the greatest and best that have ever adorned the judicial annals of our State and nation. Others may have had more genius and more learning, but none have surpassed him in that rare combination of goodness and greatness, equality in the administration of law and equity, and power to make them subservient to truth and justice to which has indelibly impressed his entire life, professional and judicial. In all this, and in all the kindred traits of his character, his family, his friends, the profession, the State, the nation, and all who minister in the temples of justice everywhere, and who look to them to give order and beauty, healthiness and strength to the social fabric, may well be proud that the Judge Grier has lived and his works do follow him. But we of this bar and those soon to follow us, sitting on the bench which he founded, and upon which for years he dispensed justice, through forms and principles, which he did more than any one to revive, to better them in their application—we may at least boast that here he fully developed his exceeding fitness for that high place of station to which he attained. He brought with him the materials with which to form his new and fine photographs of scenery in Germany and Switzerland, and views of the most notable buildings in Rome and Paris. To persons whose limited means will not permit them to visit the original scenes, no better or more truthful can ever be given to gain an idea of their appearance. The light and shade have been employed to take perfect *fac similes* of the works of all the great masters of painting and sculpture, formed the choice gallery of a number of copies of these fine works. Would it not be a graceful act for other friends of this institution to combine and make the collection more comprehensive? Mr. Stockley extends a cordial invitation to the principals of schools in the city to visit the gallery and bring their pupils. We are sure that no greater treat could be given the scholars than a visit to this beautiful collection of pictures.

TAKEN FOR GYPSIES.

A Sensation in Lawrenceville.

Yesterday afternoon a number of people residing in the neighborhood of Reardon's Woods, Thirteenth ward, (formerly Lawrenceville), came to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, and requested that a squad of police be sent to the grove to arrest some suspicious characters in that vicinity. They said that men and women, supposed to be disorderly Gypsies, were sitting before a camp fire, singing songs and raising a general disturbance that shocked the nerves of some of the quietly disposed folks in that locality. Lieut. Erwin, with a squad of police, was sent to the scene of the proposed disturbance, but instead of the Gypsies, they found only two men. One of these, a prominent lawyer of this city, was consulting with the fire as to being kept in good order by a member of the City Council. No women were to be found, and this part of the story was probably the work of imagination. No arrests were made, and the police returned to the Deputy Mayor's office thoroughly satisfied that none were necessary.

WELSH C. M. CHURCH.

Session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Welsh C. M. Church commenced its session in this city yesterday morning, at the church on Very Alley, between Second avenue and Cherry alley, delegates being present from different parts of the United States. After passing an hour in devotional exercises, the Assembly was called to order at 10 A. M., Rev. Robert Williams, President, in the chair.

Upon concluding the presentation of credentials, &c., the Assembly proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were declared elected: Moderator, Rev. William Roberts, of Salem, Pa.; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. P. Morgan, of Vanwert, Ohio; Treasurer, Edward W. Vaughn, of Racine, Wisconsin. After an able address by the Moderator, the Assembly adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. The Assembly will continue its sessions for several days, and considerable interest is manifested in its proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at two o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Roberts, in the chair.

The reports of the different Synods on the adoption of the Constitution of the Assembly, were called for by the Moderator.

The Synods of Ohio and Minnesota reported the adoption of the Constitution by their respective Presbyteries. The Synod of New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin not reporting, the Constitution was referred back for consideration.

The credentials of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, as a representative from the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, were read and received, and an address of welcome was delivered by the Moderator.

The Moderator then appointed the following committees:

On Communications and Correspondence—Revs. David Charles, Griffith Griffiths and Thomas Wisconsin, and Elder John Edwards, of New York.

On Foreign and Home Missions—Rev. David Harris, Elders John Edwards, Robert Owen, J. J. Jones and Urian Davis.

On Publications—Revs. Thomas Williams, Robt. Williams and Elder Urian Davis.

Pending the report of the Committee on Communications and Correspondence, the Assembly adjourned until eight o'clock this morning, after benediction by the Moderator.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform Mass Meeting in the Ninth Ward.

Expose of the Conspiracy of the "Organ" to Defeat Gov. Geary's Renomination in 1869.

Speeches of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and John A. Carothers, Esq.

The citizens of the Ninth ward (old Fifth) held a mass meeting at the old market house last evening. For a ward meeting there was a large attendance and considerable enthusiasm manifested.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Louis Rott.

Vice Presidents—John Ralston, Edwin Barker, James Scott, G. Zacharias, G. I. McCandless.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of listening to some of the arguments on behalf of the Reform Republican party. He took pleasure in introducing R. B. Carnahan, Esq., as the first speaker.

SPEECH OF MR. CARNAHAN.

The speaker said he would be brief in what he had to say, as the state of his health was not such as to permit of his making an extended speech. He supposed he was addressing a meeting of Republicans. It was the party with which the speaker had acted since its formation. In any Democrats were present they could expect no aid and comfort from him. He had never voted the Democratic ticket but once in his life, and that was but for a single individual—County Commissioner—and it would probably be a long time before he would vote it. He spoke of the division, real or apparent, that existed in the Republican ranks, and claimed the corruption in the party must be reformed to assure success. The elections which had been lost in other States taught this.

The candidates upon the Reform ticket were all true Republicans. There were no newcomers. They were the old tried Republicans. They were good men out of which to construct a ticket. Supporting this ticket were eight good men and true, who, representing in some cases firms of four and five persons, so that there were actually about one hundred and twenty men on both these tickets were. James Parke headed the call, and he was known to all. James P. Benedict, an John Shoenberger signed the call, and every one knew that these men were firm supporters of Republicanism. The men of the party were called "disorganized;" but reform in any matter, whether of politics or religion, could not be effected without bringing down abuse upon the heads of those who engaged in it. In the last great corruption that called in State Legislature was spoken of. A wide-spread feeling of distrust existed, and the Legislature paid the penalty. Methodism of to-day is more than the fifth wheel to a wagon. He listened to a sermon by an Episcopal divine, and the crowd inquired if two dollars and a half per day was too much for a man to live on? Mr. Carnahan replied that he was not selected as a jury to make money out of it: was not fit to be a juror. The duty of juror was a duty that a man owed to his fellow citizens, and the jury box should not be regarded as a place to make a living.

The increase of the county tax was referred to and it was evident that reform was needed in this matter, which the present ticket would do. The manner in which the State funds were used also called for reform. The campaign were discussed in an able manner.

THE "ORGAN" AGAINST GOVERNOR GEARY.

In the course of his speech Mr. Carnahan made the following interesting statement:

"Last year I received a letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, informing me that there was a scheme of some sort on foot in this county to defeat the claim of a renomination, replied that I had heard nothing of this kind—that I was pledged to support Governor Geary, if there might be some objection, but it did not amount to much. He replied, asking me as a personal favor to go to Lancaster on that occasion. I attended the convention as a delegate to the convention from the county of Allegheny. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of three from each convention—making in all nine persons on the committee. The committee from our convention consisted of Hon. Bosseau Fahnestock, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, now Chairman of the Executive Committee, and myself. Mr. Dilworth and myself made consultation together before the committee was going to meet. We found out, after considerable inquiry, that they were to meet at the office of John Cessna, in Harrisburg, on a memorable day for me for since that time my health has been impaired to almost one. We visited the office of the *Gazette* and waited there for some time, and nobody came. It was getting late; finally a messenger-boy came and said that as we were going down four gentlemen would meet us—Mr. Brett, Henry, Cessna and others. I inquired if anybody had prepared any resolutions, and was answered that Mr. Lynnan, editor of the *Gazette*, had a series of resolutions prepared. (I had been talking to him for hours about my health, and had nothing about them.) He brought them out and read them, and those resolutions

IGNORED THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

completely. They ignored Queen Victoria, and I thought, perhaps, that it was an oversight, and said: "Gentlemen, you indorse the National Administration, where is the resolution indorsing the Governor of Pennsylvania and his administration?" Mr. Lynnan said that on consultation with friends, he had thought it better to omit an indorsement of the Governor of Pennsylvania. I said: "Has he not been elected by Republicans, and is not his administration indorsed by the Republican party." If you had been present and heard the Governor of Pennsylvania called "a liar," "a fool," and "a corrupted upstart," perhaps you would have been surprised. I moved to insert in the resolutions a cutting but full indorsement of the Governor of Pennsylvania. They voted it down. They were four to two. Mr. Dilworth made a motion to indorse Governor. I took up my hat and said: "Mr. Dilworth, I think we ought to be best friends, and noblest, fairest and most generous. "A, friend in need is a friend indeed." How happy is the little drops from the lips; how touchingly it pleads its own cause. Aged women! They have been the chief stay of the boys in their friends and fortune. Alone, and without kindred lonely, sorrowful and uncared for; trusting to the fairness of the Legislature to do justice, the weary, aged feet that have gone so often and so sad and sorrowful, have entered the chamber of sickness, to the couch of death. It is not well that for those—around whose heart-strings the holiest memories have been clustered—steps no son or daughter makes smooth the path; whose days of prosperity are "a tale that is told;" who are "waiting and waiting" to cross into that land where all their kindred have gone before them, and where in the few years ere their day comes. A shelter for the weary, and for those sorrow furrowed face—a pleasant resting place for the weary feet.

AQUATIC.

The Colors of the Tyre Crew to Pittsburgh—The Boats to Arrive in Pittsburgh on Saturday—The Comments of the Clipper in Regard to Coulter and Kentforth.

The colors of the Tyre Crew arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday, having been sent to James Hammil, and are now on exhibition at the "Constitution." The colors are very fine, and the design excellent. The ground work is white, with border in blue and well executed, with shields and other devices. In the center is a good picture of the four members of the crew seated in a scall boat, and below the words "The Champion Crew of England, 1870."

The boats of the Tyne crew, which were pronounced by Mr. Liddell, will probably arrive in the city on Saturday and most likely will be taken to the McKee boat house.

The *Clipper* of this week, in speaking of Coulter and Kentforth, says: The Canadian papers attempt to excuse the action by saying that no responsible person was authorized to enter into negotiations with Coulter, but

"It was a well known fact that Councilman Liddell, of Pittsburgh, arrived at Lachine before the first four-oared race, having with him articles of agreement, and being prepared to stake for Coulter in such a match, the avowed object of his